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SHOUT
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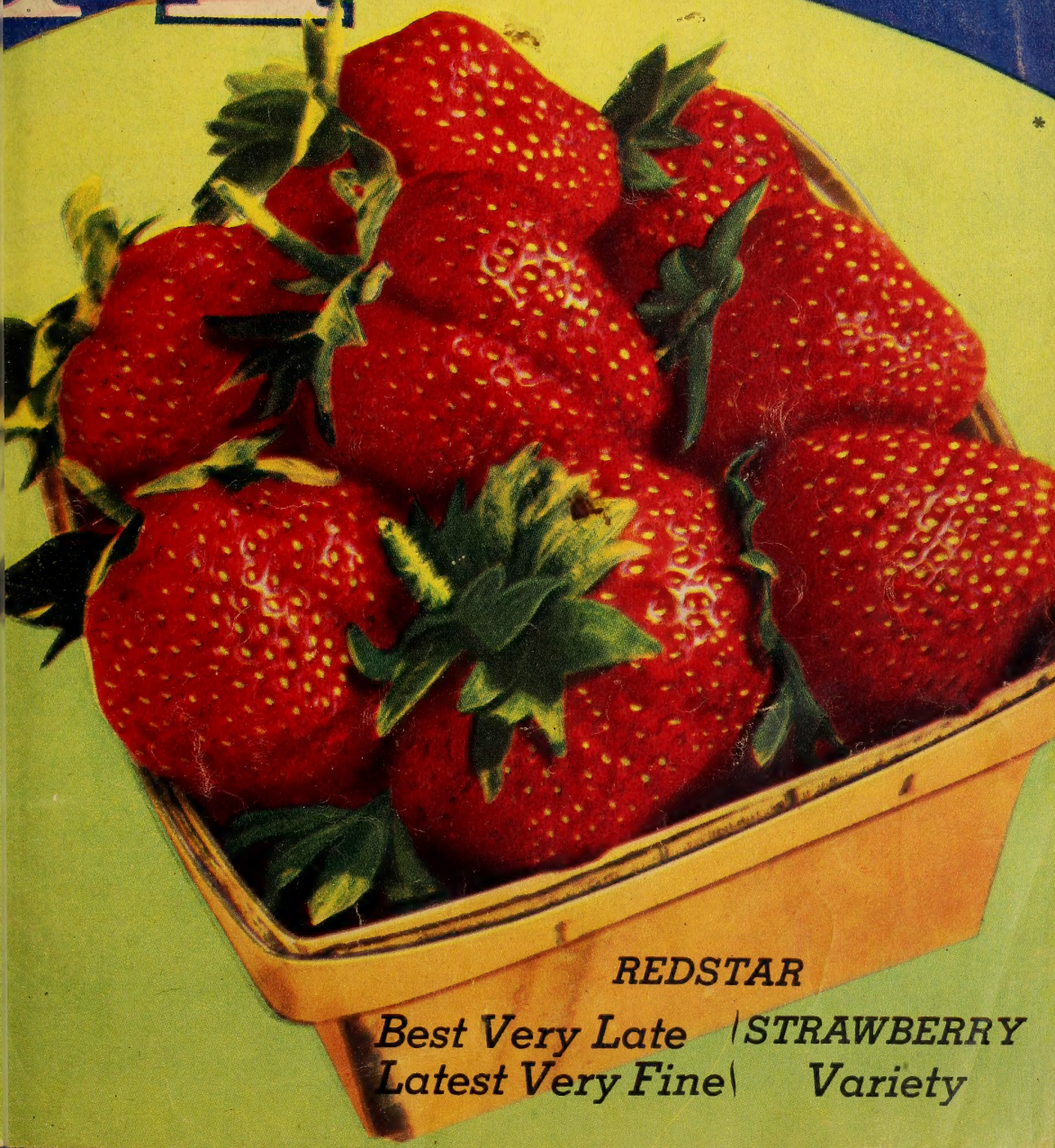
IT

62.37

Allen's

1947 Book of Berries

DEC 30 1946
U S Dept of Agriculture



REDSTAR

Best Very Late
Latest Very Fine

STRAWBERRY
Variety

"Pop" and his plants

Mr. W. F. Allen, who will be 80 years of age on February 25, 1947, has been growing and selling strawberry plants for 62 years. "Pop," as he is called by his three sons who are in this business with him, is very proud of the plant fields we have this year. He is shown above with his son, Lee, "enjoying" a super fine lot of Fairpeake, which is typical of plants we have for sale this season.

The Plant Situation...1947

SUPPLIES. The Strawberry Business is still booming. If you buy berries you pay a high price. If you sell them you get a high price. The strawberry plant situation from the buyers standpoint is improving. Although it is still far short of normal, the total acreage of strawberries available for plants is larger than last year and the yield per acre is generally better. However, they have been produced at a per acre cost which is even higher than last year's record breaker. Labor and material cost for digging and shipping plants will also be the highest ever.

PRICES. In spite of high labor and other costs, some variety prices will be lower, a good many just the same, and in no case higher than last year. Furthermore larger quantities of all the best varieties will be available. Growers who expect to use around 5000 or more are invited to write for special quantity rates which will be available on many kinds.

VARIETIES. Midland and Fairpeake, in the 1946 fruiting season, proved again their right to be called the best new varieties in years. Together with Premier, Fairfax, Catskill, and Redstar, they form a Big Six group of varieties which in our opinion have never been equalled for all around merit. Blakemore and Missionary (for Florida) remain the leading Southern shipping varieties. Others showing great promise in various sections are Temple, Sparkle, Robinson, and Massey. Mastodon and Gem are still the best all around everbearers.

QUALITY. When "Pop" (see picture) was asked by one of the "boys" if he thought the plants needed any more fertilizing last fall, his answer was: "If those plants need anything in the world that they don't already have, they certainly are not saying anything about it." He added, "In my 62 years growing and selling plants we have at times had more acres and a larger total supply of plants than this year, but never that I can recall have we had a year when all our plant fields have been as outstanding as they are this year. I am really proud of them." It is a pleasure to do business when you are supremely confident that your product will give complete satisfaction to the buyer. That is the way we feel about our plants this year. Won't you try them?

PICKING THE WINNERS

Early

Premier

The safe early strawberry. Frost proof. Has produced a crop every year for 30 straight years since its introduction. Very productive, profitable, and popular in all Northern and Middle States.

Fairfax

The top-quality berry. Quite productive. Berries large, firm, beautiful, becoming dark when full ripe. Ideal berry for home garden. Very profitable for roadside market, fancy trade. High quality brings repeat sales. Widely adapted North to Middle South.

Midland

Outstanding New Early Berry. Equals Premier in vigor, productiveness. Berries larger, firmer better quality than Premier. Best of all for freezing. **Dorsett,** where adapted it equals Premier in size, productiveness, and firmness. Much better in quality, beauty. Avoid cold, frosty sites, far North. **Blakemore,** light and quite tart, is a fine early shipping berry adapted chiefly from Maryland South. Blakemore is the great southern shipping berry.

Midseason

Catskill

The leading midseason berry. 14 years without a crop failure in most sections. Heaviest producer of any leading variety—more big berries than any other. Good quality, firm, attractive. Adapted from Canada South to Missouri and North Carolina. Best midseason berry—it's safe.

Big Joe

Preferred by many to Catskill—especially in Middle States. It must be good to be among the leaders for so many years. Often sells with Chesapeake. **Temple** has high vigor, productiveness, quality. Red stele resistant. Best in low springy soils. Middle States. **Robinson, Sparkle** proving themselves in certain sections in the North.

Late

Chesapeake

The aristocrat of Strawberries. For years highest selling late berries. Large, firm, very beautiful, fine quality. Considered shy plant maker but our present strain has always made plenty of plants. Most profitable late berry in many sections.

Fairpeake

Highest quality—as good as Fairfax. Berries large, firm, beautiful. A new berry destined to become a leader. **Chesapeake Beware!**

Very Late

Redstar

The latest very good and the best very late variety. Set Redstar to extend the season of good quality, high priced berries. Sure cropper as late blossoms escape frosts which kill many earlier kinds.

Everbearing

Mastodon

Most popular and widely grown Everbearer. A strong grower. Berries large, good quality, good shippers, excellent for home use and most generally used when planting for profit. A fine spring cropper in addition to summer and fall berries.

Gem

Better than Mastodon with us. More productive, more profitable, berries prettier, better shipper, equal in quality. Not as good as Mastodon for spring crop. **Green Mountain, Gemzata, Evermore, Streamliner,** newer varieties well worth trying. Better in some ways than Mastodon and Gem.

All-Star *Time-Saver*

COLLECTIONS

For those who want the very best of berries in their gardens—but who are too busy to make a detailed study of varieties. Those who know varieties or can make such a study will mostly reach the result anyway.

Never has a finer group of varities been offered in one Collection! All four of the kinds, Premier—Fairfax—Catskill and Redstar are strong growers, widely adapted, very productive of good size, fine quality berries. Among them are four superlatives.

PREMIER—the SUREST CROPPER of all

FAIRFAX—the FINEST QUALITY of all

CATSKILL—the BEARING-EST variety of all

REDSTAR—the LATEST GOOD BERRY of all

Together they mean a continuous supply of luscious strawberries, all season from the earliest to the latest.

Expert or novice—you can't go wrong in selecting one of these collections.

Collection A— 100 plants— 25 each of the 4 kinds (4 lbs.)..... **$ 3.90**

Collection B— 200 plants— 50 each of the 4 kinds (8 lbs.)..... **6.50**

Collection C— 400 plants—100 each of the 4 kinds (16 lbs.)..... **11.00**

Collection D—2000 plants—500 each of the 4 kinds (70 lbs.)..... **33.50**

These collections are adapted especially for States in the latitude of Virginia to Missouri northward to Canada and in higher altitudes farther South.

These collections are not offered as money-savers, although there is a small saving with each of them. They are selected and offered so that those who do not wish to make a study of varieties can be sure to get the BEST without bother.

Order by Collection number—Collection A, Collection B, etc. The prices are f.o.b. Salisbury, Maryland, payment with order. Add postage figured from approximate weight given. Parcel post table on page 30. The larger collections will go cheaper by express collect.

BIG 6 GROUP

Midland and Fairpeake are the most valuable new varieties introduced in many years. These two, together with the Four Dependables which make up our All-Star Collections, form a Big Six Group which really is the cream of modern strawberry varieties.

Big Six Varieties in order of ripening

- PREMIER
- MIDLAND
- FAIRFAX
- CATSKILL
- FAIRPEAKE
- REDSTAR

These six varieties combine

These six points

to an extent never before attained in Strawberry History

Big Six Points a good strawberry variety must have

1. Sure cropper
2. Productive
3. Big berries
4. High quality
5. Beauty and firmness
6. Healthy, robust plant growth

For home gardeners or commercial growers who are variety minded and want a more complete selection, we confidently recommend our Big Six Collections E, F, G, and H, for the region indicated, as the last word in fine berries.

Collection E— 150 plants— 25 each of the 6 kinds (6 lbs.)..... **$ 5.90**
Collection F— 300 plants— 50 each of the 6 kinds (12 lbs.)..... **9.40**
Collection G— 600 plants—100 each of the 6 kinds (20 lbs.)..... **16.50**
Collection H—3000 plants—500 each of the 6 kinds (100 lbs.)..... **50.00**

As with the All-Star Collections, please order by Collection Number E, F, G, and H—and remember that they are recommended from Canada south to Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, and in higher altitudes somewhat farther South. Figure postage from the weight given and parcel post table on page 30. Collection H will usually go cheaper by express collect.

Dixie Berry Collections

The leading Southern shipping berries are notoriously poor in quality. We have here a group of 3 varieties especially adapted to the Carolinas, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and states of similar latitude. Two are high quality sweet berries and one (Blakemore) is tart, but the kingpin of a Southern Shipping berries. All are easy to grow and belong in every Southern garden.

- **SUWANNEE—very early, very fine quality**
- **BLAKEMORE—early—tart, firm, bright**
- **MASSEY—late, a shipper but quality splendid**

Collection S
75 plants— 25 each of the 3 kinds (3 lbs.).....$2.50

Collection O
150 plants— 50 each of the 3 kinds (6 lbs.)..... 4.10

Collection U
300 plants—100 each of the 3 kinds (12 lbs.)..... 6.80

Prices are F.O.B. Salisbury, add postage as per weight given and postage table on page 30.

STRAWBERRIES PAY

If we could sit down with you, as we would like to do, and discuss the future of strawberry growing, we would paint a bright picture. "Naturally," you could say, "because you are selling plants and you want customers to buy them." We can't deny that, after 62 years, but here are some of the things we would say to you to support our feeling that the future is bright for strawberry growers.

First, we would prove our good faith by telling you that we are now growing and expect to continue growing all we can handle for fruit in addition to our plant business. We have for fruiting in 1947 over 50 acres. Come and see us in berry season, May 20—June 15th normally.

If you haven't been growing any berries, not even a garden plot, and have been buying all you used, you know that for the last few years you have paid very high, almost fantastic prices for them. Chances are you will pay high prices for a few more years, especially if you buy really good berries. If you have any garden at all by all means, put in some strawberries. With very little trouble and expense, and with lots of fun if you are garden minded, you can save some money and still have more and better berries than you even buy, add a spot to your garden sure to be most popular with your family and friends, and maybe have some berries to sell at prices almost as high as you have been paying.

As a commercial grower, large acreage or small, you naturally and logically expect fairly high prices for at least another year or two. The country's acreage is still far under normal. There is tremendous buying power in the hands of consumers. The pent-up demand of years has still not been satisfied. The public's appetite for berries is whetted by advertisers of cereals and other food products using strawberries as window dressing for their own product, a nice tribute to the popularity of our friend the strawberry. Quick freezing and other methods of processing stimulate increased consumption and a year-round demand. Ice cream manufacturers use thousands of crates of berries each season. As long as berry production is under normal it seems as though berry prices must stay high.

But you, Mr. Berry Grower, are interested in the long view, 4, 5, or 10 years from now. Of course, we don't know. Nobody does for sure. But we do know this. Over a long period of years, in good times and in bad, growers of *Good* strawberries have consistently made larger profits than any other group of growers we can name. For example, in 1935, a depression year, we received a higher price and made greater profits from our berries than in any other year in our history previous to World War II. Why? Because we had *good* berries. For whatever it is worth our honest opinion is that the strawberry grower who sets no more than he can handle properly, who uses good farm or garden soil, good plants of today's modern varieties, and common sense methods of production and marketing, will profit richly for years to come.

The tone background on this page shows a short stem and a leaf cluster of three strawberry leaves. These are reproduced Actual Size from some of our Midland plants for this year, tremendous individual leaves measuring 4 inches across. Grow plants like these in your berry garden or field and you will have no need to worry about production, prices or profits.

Beds of Fairfax—the one best variety for home gardens

10——BERRY GARDENS——10

Ten Good Reasons to have your own berry garden

1. It will provide plenty of fresh fruit for your family to enjoy.
2. It will provide berries for freezing in your own freezing unit or rented locker. Berries for preserving and canning also.
3. It will provide "pin-money" or more from the sale of surplus berries—always in demand.
4. It will provide old-folks with the opportunity to help a little at useful work with no harm to themselves.
5. It will provide young folks with well-rewarded work and responsibility.
6. It will provide the "makings" for lots of strawberry shortcake. Surely shortcake deserves its own special mention.
7. It will provide, with everbearers, strawberries to enjoy all through late summer and fall.
8. It will provide a way to amaze and delight your friends. No gift can surpass a box or two of those big luscious berries as a friendly gesture or be more pleasing to the recipient.
9. It will provide a way to save the money for the berries you usually buy. At tolay's prices that might be quite a sum if you use many berries.
10. Last, but far from least, a good berry garden will provide an important and delightful source of Vitamin C. (See Varieties and Vitamins—page 30.)

Successful Berry Gardens

New Haven Co., Conn., May 3, 1946. We had marvelous results with the plants we got from you in 1944. With no experience in growing strawberries, and with very little work, we had quantities of large beautiful berries this past spring.
Mr. G. E. Bliss

Wells Co., Ind., July 21, 1946. In 1944, I received 100 Redstar strawberry plants and this spring I picked 20 gallons and one quart of strawberries from a small plot of ground size 21 x 10 ft. I picked berries measuring 4½" circumference from this bed of strawberries and I picked my last quart of berries July 7th. These berries measure up to everything you say about them in your catalogue.
Miss Fancy Mae Reynolds

Camden Co., N. J., Mar. 25, 1946. I would like to take this opportunity to commend you on your strawberries. Three years ago I purchased my first plants from you. Strawberries are something I never grew before. I only have a small plot of ground, but if I had a hundred acres it would be with your plants. We enjoy the berries we get in the summer no end. It is a pleasure to have them fresh from our own garden. Last year we had all we could eat and my wife canned twenty-five quarts which we sure have enjoyed this winter. Thank you again for your wonderful plants.
Mr. Willard H. Conover

Onondago Co., N. Y., Jan. 4, 1946. I have read in your catalogue where people have written you about the big crops from your plants. This summer I had a man that has been raising strawberries for 25 years look at my patch and he said he never saw anything to equal it. The plants have come from your nursery. The berries held up to size.
Mr. C. A. Nevel

Philadelphia Co., Pa., May 20, 1946. I have a home garden and I bought some of your Fairfax strawberry plants in March 1945. This year at the present time they are producing a very large, fine, beautiful berry. They are being admired by all my neighbors and everyone that sees them. These berries are indeed everything that you say about them in your catalogue. When a man or company produces a fine product, I think he should be told about it. I am more than proud to show these berries off.
Mr. John Wilcox

Philadelphia Co., Pa., Apr. 14, 1946. Two years ago we put in 100 of your berries (plants). We picked well over 100 quarts. Never ate such strawberries before.
Mrs. F. S. Dubbs

Hancock Co., W. Va., Feb. 20, 1946. Enclosed find small order for plants. I ordered Fairfax and Catskill from you in 1944 and despite a lot of heavy frosts when I used everything I could find to cover them I had beautiful berries and enough of them to divide with my friends, add to the family jam supply and sell more than I paid for the plants. I have had several small orders from you and have always had beautiful berries. I want the Redstar to lengthen the berry season.
Mary O. Jones

PREMIER

The Frost-Proof Berry--
30 years without a crop failure!

Premier is by a wide margin the most popular strawberry in the middle and northern states. Premier's territory reaches south into the higher altitudes of North Carolina and Tennessee, west across the Mississippi valley, and north into Canada. The more severe the climate, the more secure is Premier leadership.

This Premier leadership was gained quickly after it was first introduced in 1915. It has been retained tenaciously in spite of all the wonderful new varieties like Fairfax, Catskill, Redstar, Midland, etc., introduced since then. Our demand for and sales of Premier plants is more than *2 to 1* over its closest competitor, Catskill.

Big crops as well as *sure crops.* That's Premier again. Catskill and Midland will produce as many quarts per acre, but Premier belongs in any group of heavy bearers that can be named.

Premier blossoms are perfect—but as a variety it has weak points. It sometimes lacks vigor—but not our present stock. It sets so many berries—in dry fruiting seasons it just can't put enough size into the last ones unless under irrigation. It *hugs* the ground so closely—in hot wet fruiting seasons Premier tends to rot too much if the beds are matted too thickly or have been left unmulched.

Premier berries are good in quality—but not as good as Fairfax or Fairpeake.

Premier berries are medium to large in size—but not as large as Midland and Catskill.

Premier berries are moderately firm—but not as firm as Midland or Fairfax.

Premier berries are attractive—but not as attractive as Dorsett or Catskill.

Premier berries are wellshaped—the first ones being ridged slightly (see picture).

Premier berries are better in quality, larger, firmer, and more attractive when grown in New England, New York, Pennsylvania and other northern states than where grown in the middle or southern states.

Premier plant growth is normally only moderately vigorous but extremely healthy. In our Premier blocks it is hard to find one single case of leaf spot or any other foliage trouble. That is to be expected with average Premier, but the vigor our Premier stock is showing is exceptional.

The one chief thing that has kept Premier so far ahead of other kinds in popularity for so long is that **you can depend on a crop of berries every year.** The blossoms are so hardy they can stand more than other kinds, they are so numerous 90% can be killed and still a fair crop is produced. Mr. Charles W. Bandle of Fulton Co., Illinois, writes, "The spring of 1946 gave us the worst weather I have ever experienced. March was like the good old summer time. Trees, plants, and flowers bloomed three weeks ahead of time. Fruit trees and strawberries were in full bloom and a blizzard came, the temperature dropping to 20°F. 100% of the Catskill were destroyed and 90% of the Premier. After a tremendous rain Catskill turned on the plant growth, nearly two feet high. Premier, however, sent out lateral buds and bloomed again and while they were three weeks later than normal, the crop was very large. From 2000 of your new Premier pants and 2000 in old beds, I sold $1425.00 worth of berries."

Premier is the Safest Berry You Can Plant

If you **must** have a crop—If you **can't afford** to miss—If a steady volume of berries is **necessary** to some processing business, if you want the variety that holds more records for yields and profit than any other—PLANT PREMIER. Price list page 31.

DORSETT

At its best—there is no better early berry.

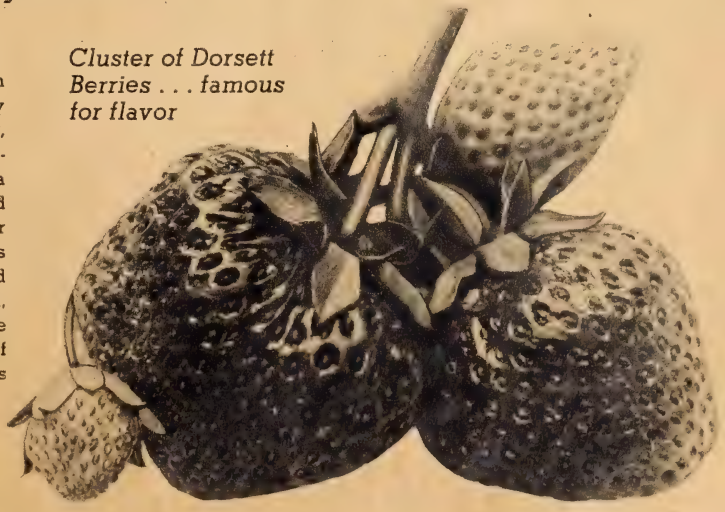
Dorsett is best described by comparing it to Premier.
Plant growth—equal or superior to Premier.
Productiveness—equal or superior to Premier.
Size of berries—average larger than Premier.
Firmness of berries—better than Premier.
Quality of berries—far superior to Premier.
Appearance of berries—prettier than Premier.

If you are one of the lucky growers who have the conditions to grow Dorsett at its best, there is no need to even consider Premier. The catch is that Dorsett is very particular about those conditions. Dorsett's weakest point is susceptibility to frost injury. Avoid cold frosty sites or frost pockets. Dorsett is a weak pollenizer. Avoid having real thick rows so as to make pollenation easier. For the same reason don't over fertilize Dorsett. Don't let our frank talk run you away from Dorsett if you can grow it. If you do set them use rich, moist soil to help size up the tremendous crop of very beautiful berries you will get if the crop comes through. Dorsett offers rich rewards to those who have the conditions and the know-how to make it do its best. Price list, page 31.

SENATOR DUNLAP

A fine old variety that has been grown in the Middle and Northern states for many years. It is an extremely vigorous grower, making lots of plants, which are very productive. Berries are medium in size, a bright rich red clear through, and of good quality. One of the best for canning or freezing. The hardiness of Dunlap plants makes the variety a favorite where the cold winters injure weaker kinds. Canada, Maine, Iowa, Minnesota are among the places where Dunlap is appreciated. Of this variety we have a very fine vigorous stock, the best in years." Here's the place to get your Dunlap plants. Price list, page 31.

Cluster of Dorsett Berries . . . famous for flavor



FAIRFAX

King of Quality

A Must Variety For All Berry Gardens!!!

The closer the grower is to the consumer, the more important it is to produce plenty of Fairfax berries. Fairfax generates more enthusiasm among berry fanciers and consumers than any variety grown. Its quality is irresistible when once grown and tasted. Despite its tendency to get dark on holding, we sell Fairfax to more people than any other variety. Premier leads in total number of acres. Fairfax, in almost the same territory, leads in total number of people who buy and set Fairfax plants.

Royal Quality is the thing that sets Fairfax apart for the home garden or any close-to-consumer market. However, it is good enough in other ways to be an outstanding commercial variety.

Here are some **Fairfax Facts.**

Plant growth—very vigorous and healthy. Plants larger, stronger than Premier. Leaves of our Fairfax plants this year are so dark, bluish green they are almost black—brimful of life and vitality. Where beauty of foliage is the aim, as in border plantings, Fairfax is the favorite.

Plants are productive not as productive as Premier, Catskill or Midland but yields of 5000-8000 quarts per acre are not unusual.

Berries ripen early in Maryland, becoming Midseason in New York and New England.

Berries average large in size, the first ones fan shaped, later berries regular.

Berries are beauties—resembling Chesapeake when first picked becoming dark, almost purple when held several days.

Far from being a handicap, this dark color in many places has become sort of a trademark of delicious quality. Whenever Fairfax is left too long before picking, the older dark berries and the newly ripened lighter ones present a somewhat mottled appearance which is not attractive.

Fairfax blossoms are hardy, surpassed among the leaders only by Premier and possibly Catskill. In January 20, 1945, Rural New Yorker, a Massachusetts grower writes, "At present for southern New England the most outstanding varieties are Fairfax, Premier, Pathfinder and Redstar. Having sampled most of the leading strawberries during the past 48 years, I will go on record in saying Fairfax tops them all in flavor and **ruggedness.** It will take more weather punishment than any berry I have ever seen. Its dark color after picking is not a weakness to one who has eaten one of those dark beauties."

Fairfax is widely adapted in the section where Premier thrives (see page 8). It does well perhaps a little farther south than Premier and is not quite so rugged in the "roughest" of the northern regions.

Monroe Co., N. Y., Jan. 25, 1946. Thank you for your 1946 catalogue and in it I notice that the Fairfax is King. This caused an outburst of laughter in our home, so amusing I decided to tell you about it. My ten year old son, George, is called that by his friends, only he is recognized by a sailor hat instead of a crown upon his head. It was the Fairfax berries harvested from plants purchased from you that brought him his glory. I have been setting out a bed of your plants for several years, the Catskill rank second in my estimation. The summer of 1945 we gathered 165 quarts from an original planting of 125 plants. We live in the suburbs and are just a block away from the main highway. It got to be a familiar sight to see my son pulling a red cart, loaded with trays of berries. He always had a dozen or more of his "gang" forming a grand march behind him singing, "Here comes the King, the Berry King." It would only take him an hour to sell my surplus berries to passing motorists from Rochester. In this easy manner he earned $30.00 for a two weeks stay at a boys' camp and enough more to take care of his spending money throughout the school year. This comes at a time of the year that does not interfere with his school work and it is so much easier than shoveling snow or delivering papers, such as the other youngsters do. He always filled his boxes nicely and put a fan-shaped one such as you describe on top. He received 50c a quart and had many repeat orders. Incidently, the berries in just a few years have paid for the lot we purchased to plant them on. We expect to gather 500 quarts this season. Enclosed please find a list of friends who I know will be happy to receive your catalogue.

Mrs. Frank Stein

Just because Fairfax is the supreme Garden Berry—don't overlook it as a Money-maker. Fairfax has what it takes to bring Repeat Orders—and to command Profitable Prices.

We have the finest lot of Fairfax plants we have ever grown. Let some of them go to work for you. Price list, page 31.

TENNESSEE SHIPPER

A new variety (Missionary X Blakemore) originated at Tenn. Agr. Exp. Sta. An early, pointed, attractive and *very firm* berry introduced as a shipper. With us it is a very vigorous grower, making less plants but larger ones than Blakemore, quite productive, and very good looking. We like Tennessee Shipper very much but the berries with us run a little too small to compete with Midland. In Tennessee and Kentucky it is making a great record. Well worth a try in regions that have Blakemore and Aroma as leading kinds. Rated very high as a berry for freezing. Tennessee Shipper is a variety patented by the University of Tennessee. We can sell you Tennessee Shipper plants only with the understanding that you are not to propogate them for sale to others. Price list, page 31.

SUWANNEE

A new berry originated (Missionary X Premier) by the U S. D. A. Very early—very free grower—and *very fine quality*. Considered the best home garden berry the southern states have ever had. The picture shows the berries rather long and pointed fairly light and very attractive. Suwannee is the lead-off kind in Dixie Garden Collections (page 5). It should not be left out of any southern states berry garden! Price list, page 31

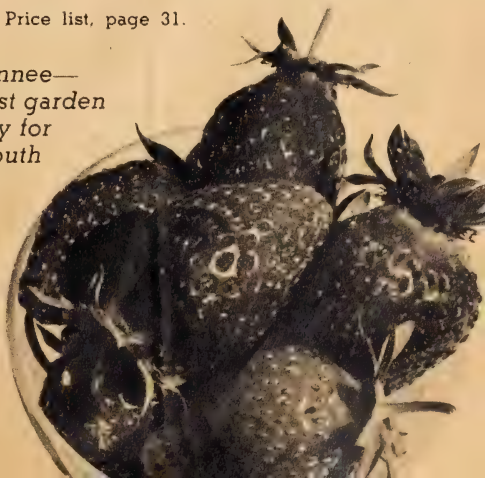
MISSIONARY

Leading berry in Florida and popular in other southern states. Missionary will do well on almost all soils, but will do better than most on the lighter soil types. The berries are medium in size, dark red in color, rather tart quality and attractive in appearance. It is a very good shipper and is also a favorite with the "cold pack" or "juice" man. Price list, page 31.

SOUTHLAND

Another high quality early berry for the south. Very strong robust plants, very productive, berries large, round, light in color and very attractive. Has done well in many sections of the south from North Carolina to Texas. Price list, page 31.

Suwannee—highest garden quality for the South



MIDLAND

2500 quarts per acre berries at

of nice Midland one picking!

"Pop" wants you to know that our Midland plants this year are really fine

That's what our Midland did for us in 1946! In several fruiting seasons (2 as a named variety) Midland has proved its right to be called

The Best New Early Variety in Years

Midland is a cross of Premier X Redheart. Years of heavy and successful cropping have given Premier, Catskill, and Fairfax a record which Midland cannot match yet—but favorable reports have come from such widely scattered states as Missouri, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Connecticut, Maryland, New York, Virginia, Ohio, Iowa, and North Carolina. In experiment station tests at Raleigh, N. C., in 1945, yields from 15 leading varieties were taken. Midland yield was 278 crates per acre, 23% higher than the second best and 65% above the average. A Connecticut berry specialist, with years of experience in breeding and testing strawberries writes, "Midland and Fairpeake are the two best varieties for this section that I have grown here. Midland was nearly ideal in every respect."

With us here in Maryland, Midland surely looks like a winner.

Plant Growth—very vigorous. Fewer plants than Premier but larger, even stronger ones than Fairfax. Under good conditions plenty for a good fruiting row without bothering much about thinning. Many individual leaves taken from the Midland rows pictured above measured 3½ to 4 inches across—splendid equipment for the wonderful job of producing that Midland does.

Productiveness—more productive than Fairfax. Most productive berry we fruited in 1946. We had some of nearly all except Premier and Catskill. Midland will produce with these master-croppers.

Size of Berries—larger than Premier. Equals or surpasses Fairfax and Catskill in average size.

Appearance—Berries medium red — darker than Premier — lighter than Fairfax — glossy skin — very attractive.

Firmness—Excellent shippers. Berries firmer than Premier or Dorsett. Close to Fairfax and Blakemore. Tough skin helps.

Freezing—In tests at the Maryland station, Midland was best of all for freezing.

Quality—much more highly flavored than Premier. Different, but considered by many close to Dorsett and Fairfax in quality.

We believe Midland has come to stay. Ideal for the grower who wrote, "I want something more productive than Fairfax, better quality than Premier." **MIDLAND IS IT!**

Midland can be grown successfully a little farther south than the Premier region (see page 8), but not quite so far north as it probably is not quite as hardy.

We have 5 acres of beautiful Midland for fruit in 1947, besides plants enough for you. We are practicing what we preach when we say, "Plant Midland with confidence in Big Crops, Big Berries, Big Profits." Price list, page 31.

BLAKEMORE

Early
Solid
Productive

A Great
Shipping
Berry

STILL LEADS THE WORLD IN ACREAGE—2 TO 1

No Yellows for Three Years

We have not found any yellows in our Blakemore stock for three years. Dr. Walter F. Jeffers, our Maryland State plant inspector, authorized us to quote him as saying that in examining our Blakemore fields this year he did not find a single plant of Blakemore yellows. He added that it is very unusual to find Blakemore fields that are completely free from yellows.

Blakemore is the best early shipping berry the southern states have ever had. It does well as far north as Maryland, southern New Jersey and the Ohio Valley. With few exceptions, it is not recommended farther north. The remarkable popularity of Blakemore in these southern and lower middle states is based on performance alone. It has revived the industry in many areas. Here are some of the reasons:

Blakemore is a strong, vigorous grower which makes a good fruiting bed under almost any conditions.

Blakemore will stand more abuse and neglect in growing, picking and shipping than any other variety ever known and still make money for the grower.

Berries are very firm — ideal for long distance shipping.

Berries ripen uniformly all over and have a bright attractive color which they retain even after they get quite ripe.

Blakemore berries are most popular with commercial canners and packers. At times they will take no other variety. The fact that the berries are quite tart as well as firm may partly explain this. As fresh fruit they must have sugar added to be good.

Blakemore berries are medium to large in size when beds are not too thick. Some thinning of plants helps eliminate the small berries which very thick beds and dry weather tend to produce.

To make the most of this wonderful variety use plants that have been Yellows Free for three years. They have more vigor—more productiveness—**more profit making power.** Besides, it's a matter of **pride.** You don't want your prize strawberry field dotted with yellow diseased spots. Allen's prime Blakemore plants are not the cheapest you can buy — but they'll **make you more money.** Price list, page 31.

CATSKILL

Points The Way To Greater Profits

BOSS of All the Midseason Kinds

32,000 quarts of good marketable berries from three acres of our Catskill is the unequalled record of production in this section.

Catskill territory, like Premier's, extends from Canada south to North Carolina and Tennessee and covers about the same area. However, Catskill is not fully as hardy as Premier, so that in extreme northern regions cold or frost sometimes kills or reduces the crop except for growers on favored sites. In its area no variety except Premier in the north and Blakemore in the south ever gained its popularity so fast or has held it so well as Catskill. Premier and Catskill for early and midseason from a *safety* team unchallenged by any others.

Catskill makes the plants—good strong ones—sufficient for a good fruiting bed. Like most New York varieties, Catskill shows a little leaf spot when grown in Maryland, but never enough to affect the crop.

The Plants make the berries—big crops of big ones. Catskill will produce not only a greater total yield of **big berries** than any other leading variety, except possibly Midland, but many **medium sized berries in addition.** In New England and New York yields up to 15000 quarts per acre are reported.

The berries make the friends—not only by their bright green caps and attractive light red color—but also by their very fine quality—when full ripe something like the old Marshall, long considered the very acme of quality before Fairfax, Fairpeake and Dorsett came. Catskill primary berries are very large and somewhat ridged—the late ones smooth and uniform. Catskill berries also have the highest Vitamin C content of any variety yet tested.

The friends pay the price because the berries are large, pretty, good and firm enough to ship moderate distances.

We expect to have about two acres of beautiful Catskill to pick this season unless growers realize how good our Catskill stock is. If they are left for fruit we would not "swap" our "prospect for profit" from these Catskill for any other kind on earth. We believe in Catskill, especially in the strain we now have! We are always on the lookout for improved strains of any variety. Two years ago we found a small lot of Catskill much more vigorous than what we had. It had apparently been isolated from other berry growing areas for a long time. From these plants came much of our 1946 stock of plants and all of our 1947 supply. We honestly believe we have this year the best lot of the most vigorous and healthy Catskill plants to be found **anywhere** in the country. You cannot go wrong with the Catskill variety or **with this stock.** Price list, page 31.

Our "All-Star" and "Big-Six" Collections each include CATSKILL
See Pages 4 and 5

Here are some Catskill comments:

Biyen Co., N. J.—"Choicest berries I have ever seen." Z. G. Masten.

Nassau Co., N. Y.—"Customers voted them most beautiful and biggest strawberries ever." Fred Velson.

Washington Co., Ohio—"Catskill and Redstar finest berries I ever raised. Both hold size well and are good producers." M. M. Lamp.

Lehigh Co., Pa.—"Our customers almost ate us up for Catskill. Immense berries." Mrs. E. C. Sterner.

Daviess Co., Ky.—"The Catskill is a very fine berry." F. E. Drake.

ABERDEEN In the North where grown on heavy soils and close to market, the large size, heavy yielding and light attractive appearance of the berries have made Aberdeen a big profit maker for some growers. Aberdeen is no good at all as far south as Maryland—much too soft. However, it is very resistant to the red-stele disease. Aberdeen is being used to breed red-stele resistant varieties for areas in which strawberry soils have become infested. We have some nice plants of Aberdeen for those who know and want this variety. Price list, page 31.

PATHFINDER A seedling of Aberdeen, originated by Professor Clark and introduced several years ago by the New Jersey Station. It is a very rugged grower, usually making plenty of plants and large strong ones. Among the most productive of all varieties. Should be grown from central New Jersey north as a second early or early midseason variety. On heavy northern soils where it is adapted, Pathfinder berries run medium to large in size, unusually uniform in shape, firm enough for local or nearby market, of good quality and attractive appearance. Pathfinder is not good in the South or lower Middle States, but in the North it is a volume producer of satisfactory berries that good growers turn into handsome profits. Price list, page 31.

PREMIER

Introduced in 1915, is still leader of today's finest varieties which are:

PREMIER
MIDLAND
FAIRFAX
CATSKILL
FAIRPEAKE
REDSTAR
BLAKEMORE
(The Great Southern Berry)

Premier
THE
Frostproof Berry

Productive, Large, Firm
MIDLAND
The Best New Varieties In Years
FAIRPEAKE
Large
Beautiful
Delicious
As Good
As Fairfax,
Slightly Later

ROBINSON (Scarlet Beauty) — A new free growing variety said to be a cross of Premier X Washington. Better in 1946 than in previous fruiting tests here. Plants set so thickly they should be kept thinned. Very healthy—no foliage trouble noted. Moderately productive. Berries are mostly large and nearly all the large ones quite prominently ridged. However, the light attractive color, nearly as light as Blakemore, makes the berries show up very well in the crate. Berries fairly firm, apparently much better in Northern States in both firmness and quality. We have several good reports from growers. W. S. Jacob of Brooks Co., W. Va., writes, "I have fruited Robinson now for two years and I consider it at the top of them all. It is far ahead of Premier, bearing larger and better berries two weeks longer. My first Robinsons were as big as hen eggs." Other good reports come from Ohio and Connecticut. Our Robinson plant beds are as beautiful as any we have ever seen. You will want some of these plants if you decide to set *Robinson*. Price list, page 31.

Robinson—highly praised new variety for the North

SPARKLE Another good variety originated by Professor Clark and introduced a few years ago by the New Jersey Station. After fruiting it several times we find Sparkle to be a very vigorous grower and very productive. The berries are mostly rather round in shape, somewhat like Pathfinder, but have a much more shiny skin than that variety. Color bright red becoming somewhat dark on holding, but not as dark as Fairfax. Note the name "SPARKLE." The quality is excellent, better than Premier or Catskill, not quite as good as Dorsett, Fairfax or Fairpeake. Berries run only medium in size, smaller on very thick beds and in dry seasons. Larger on well thinned beds or with good moist soil or irrigation. The berries are excellent for freezing. We have had fine reports on Sparkle from New York, Illinois, and New Jersey. We expect the popularity of Sparkle to increase as it becomes better known. Why not get in on the ground floor with this fine new variety. We have some really beautiful plants for your start with Sparkle. Price list, page 31.

TENNESSEE BEAUTY

A new variety originated in Tennessee, a cross of Premier X Missionary. Tennessee Beauty plants are large and healthy, making plenty of runners. They are very productive. Berries are medium to large in size, a bright, shiny, attractive red color, and quite firm, solid enough for a shipping berry. First and largest fruits generally wedge shape, others round conic. Quality excellent. Tests in Tennessee have shown a very high percentage of No. 1 berries as compared to Blakemore. Well worth trying in the Southern States as a shipping or freezing berry. Tennessee Beauty is a variety patented by the University of Tennessee. We can sell you Tennessee Beauty plants only with the understanding that you are not to propogate them for sale to others. Price list, page 31.

BIG JOE

A fine old variety that crowds our Big Six Group in all around value. Another thing, it may be the better land we are using to grow them but for some reason our Big Joe have shown us a resurgence of vitality. They are big and strong and vital—more vigorous and productive than we remember the variety in years past, the big rugged plants need little thinning. Plants are moderately productive of big brilliant red juicy berries. Prominent red to yellow seeds and a big green cap combine to make Big Joe a very showy and attractive berry. Berries are fairly firm, as good shippers as Catskill, and on the local auction market often sell with Chesapeake.

Big Joe is not as hardy as Premier and Catskill. Frosty sites should be avoided especially if planted in northern states. Locally Big Joe is badly mixed with Lupton in growers fields, Big Joe often being called improved Lupton. Big Joe berries are far better in quality than Lupton and deserve to be kept straight. We have them straight and the plants are beautiful. Price list, page 31.

Beautiful Big Joe Berries Bring Profitable Prices

TEMPLE More than any variety we have ever known, Temple is made to order. When a good many of the low ground strawberry soils of Eastern Maryland and other states become infested with red stele, it became necessary to develop a good red stele resistant variety to replace the susceptible varieties then being grown. To meet this need, Drs. C. E. Temple and W. F. Jeffers of the Maryland Station, co-operating with Dr. George M. Darrow of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, have bred and tested several hundred seedlings of which Temple is the first named selection. For much of this breeding work Aberdeen, the most resistant variety known, was crossed with Fairfax. Temple, as would be expected, has many of the good qualities of both parents. Note the following:

High red-stele resistance from Aberdeen.
Great vigor of plant growth from both kinds, exceeding either, as hybrids often do.
Good size from both. Fine quality from Fairfax.
Excellent color—lighter than Fairfax, darker than Aberdeen.
Firmness satisfactory—much firmer than Aberdeen—softer than Fairfax.

1946 fruiting tests proved again that Temple plants are very vigorous, healthy and productive. Temple berries are of good quality, nice looking, good size, and firm enough to ship. Temple, a real blessing to those whose soils are infested with red stele. Price list, page 31.

CHESAPEAKE

The Aristocrat of Strawberries

Chesapeake has always had a host of friends who consider it about the last word in fancy strawberries, in beauty, size, rich color, firmness, attractiveness, in all of those qualities which make a strawberry ship well and sell well. But it has generally been admitted that Chesapeake is a shy plant maker and not too productive, perhaps because the plants were not there to produce. However, the strain of Chesapeake we have had for the last several years has made new runner plants much more freely and yields have been better.

Chesapeake is nearly frost-proof because it blooms so late in the season, but in very cold climates it is susceptible to winter injury and should be well mulched before hard freezing occurs.

Under normal conditions all Chesapeake berries, even the very last ones, reach a good marketable size. The brilliant red flesh color, the prominent golden yellow seeds and the fresh green caps, make Chesapeake one of the most attractive of all strawberries. The quality is excellent, differing from Fairfax but considered by many close to it in taste and flavor. As a shipping berry Chesapeake stands out.

It's no wonder Chesapeake berries have for years sold at a higher price than any other late berries. They are worth more, these Aristocrats of the strawberry world! Price list, page 31.

AROMA LUPTON GANDY

These three strawberry veterans have much in common.

All are free growing varieties—making lots of plants.

All are late shipping berries—firm enough to ship as far as necessary. Gandy slightly later than the others.

All three bear beautiful berries—large size, light color—bring top or near-top prices.

All three are moderately productive — Gandy the shyest of the three.

All three have proved commercially profitable for years but are on the decline now. Aroma most acreage, then Lupton, Gandy least.

Adaptation—

Lupton—Delaware, New Jersey, Eastern Maryland, and Pennsylvania, Long Island.

Gandy—Most of Lupton territory, but west through central states.

Aroma—Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, Southern parts of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. Very few Aroma grown in eastern states.

We have a few rows of very fine plants. They are recommended only for those who know and have grown and like them. Price list, page 31.

STARBRIGHT

A U. S. D. A. cross of Fairfax and Chesapeake. Berries come near being the prettiest of any variety. Uniform shape, very glossy skin, prominent golden yellow or red seeds. Berries very firm and quality almost equal maybe fully equal to Fairfax and Fairpeake. Starbright has two weaknesses which prevent it from being a great, perhaps the greatest late strawberry. It doesn't make enough plants and the plants don't make enough berries. Shy plant maker—shy bearer—but quart for quart a wonderful berry in every respect. Price list, page 31.

AMBROSIA

Just another good late variety Vigorous grower, healthy foliage. Moderately productive, fairly large, light, good looking berries of good quality. Michigan growers who proclaimed Ambrosia the "world's greatest late strawberry" a few years ago, didn't even list it in 1945 and 1946. We "took up" Ambrosia largely on their boosting. Grow in north only. We don't think much of Ambrosia, but we've got two rows of mighty fine plants for those who do like it. Price list, page 31

Crate of Fairpeake berries. Size and beauty make the first sale.
Quality as good as Fairfax will make buyers come back for more

FAIRPEAKE

Best new late variety in years! Just as good in Quality as Fairfax!

Already rates a place in the Big Six Group of best varieties for the middle and northern states. Fairpeake is about Chesapeake season, possibly a little later. Chesapeake is our own baby we introduced many years ago. Yet we believe Fairpeake will largely replace Chesapeake within a few years. **It's a better berry!**

Plant Growth—Very vigorous, healthy, robust, see picture top page 2. Make more plants and larger, stronger ones than Chesapeake but needs little or no thinning. Growth like Fairfax but taller, larger leaves.

Productiveness—Much more productive than Chesapeake, about same as Fairfax.

Size of Berries—Very large average size—as large as Chesapeake.

Appearance—Very beautiful berries. Not quite as evenly shaped but just as pretty as Chesapeake. See crate of Fairpeake berries above.

Quality—Just as good as Fairfax. At the very peak.

Firmness—Ranks high. Firm enough to ship well. Like other late varieties Fairpeake should have a rich moist soil to bring out fully its wonderful possibilities. Recommended for about the Premier territory. Hardiness has not been fully proved—but it is ok so far. It blooms so late the blossoms are really "hard to get."

The thing that lingers in our memory is the marvelous quality of the berries. They really taste like **more.** We unhesitatingly recommend that everyone, home gardener, small grower or large grower try **some** Fairpeake. You ought not to be "Too late with too few" Fairpeake. Price list, page 31.

MASSEY A late shipping berry of good size and high quality for the south and lower middle states. Probably more Masseys have been grown in North Carolina where it originated than in any other state. In its shipping season Massey practically always tops the market. It is a free growing variety that makes plenty of plants. The berries are large, roundish, firm, of high quality and have a beautiful bright green cap and brilliant red color which makes them very attractive in the package. No wonder they sell well, especially when you consider that most of the southern shipping berries are very tart and acid, while Massey quality is "swell." When you eat one, you want more. Well worth growing from Maryland south. Massey rounds out our Dixie Garden Collections (page 5) with **quality** eating. Price list, page 31.

★ REDSTAR ★

The Latest Very Good and the Best Very Late Variety

Redstar—a really great strawberry

PLANT GROWTH AND PRODUCTIVENESS

Redstar makes a very robust plant growth—plenty of large, strong, deeply rooted plants with foliage so healthy and green it might well be on a beautiful ornamental plant.

Those big plants really turn out big crops. They are most productive for a very late variety. A sure cropper because they bloom so late, after frost danger is usually over.

BERRIES

Large average size, with the largest ones broad and slightly ridged (see pictures below and on front cover). The only weakness Redstar has showed so far is a tendency to fasciation under some conditions.

Fine quality—some say next to Fairfax.

Firm enough for distant shipment.

Very attractive with a bright red color which does not turn dark, a tough glossy skin with slightly raised yellow seeds, a light green cap. Pretty as a picture, Redstar Berries entice the eye. They sell well.

THE MOST IMPORTANT THING ABOUT REDSTAR IS LATENESS OF RIPENING

Many days after all other good varieties are through, Redstar will still be turning out berries in abundance!

If pickers are scarce you can nearly double your production of fancy berries by stretching out the season with Redstar!

Prices in normal times will be much better because of avoiding local competition with all other varieties!

Grow Redstar in all the Northern States as far south as Virginia and West to Missouri.

Grow Redstar on rich moist land and reap a rich reward. We have the plants to start you right. **Price list, page 31.**

Late Berries for High Prices

1. Plant Redstar latest good berry.
2. Elevations each 100 feet higher altitude means 1 day later ripening.
3. Heavy clay soil 4 days later than sandy soil.
4. North slope berries ripened 10 days later than south slope.
5. Mulching can delay ripening 10 to 14 days.

Redstar—
delicious berries
after others have gone

Everbearing Varieties

Why Grow Them?

Everbearing strawberries make a delightful and useful crop for the home garden. They have become very popular in recent years.

You don't have to wait very long. No other fruit crop can touch Everbearing strawberries for quick returns. Plants are set in March or April. Berries are ripening from August to November of the same year.

Strawberries provide one of the best of all sources of Vitamin C (which cannot be stored in the body). Everbearing varieties make possible a continuing and pleasing source of this vitamin all through late summer and fall.

They have a good record as a money crop. Growers who had fairly heavy yields of berries in small garden plots found the surplus so easy to sell at good prices that they increased their plantings. Now many fall berries are shipped profitably even to wholesale markets. However, don't allow statements like "Three big crops in eighteen months!" lead you into planting everbearers commercially until you have tried out a few hundred or less. The total yield in certain seasons and locations **may** be disappointing.

Some Everbearing varieties, especially Green Mountain, Mastodon and Gemzata make a very good regular spring crop in addition to the summer and fall berries.

How To Grow Them?

Everbearing varieties during the first few weeks must build up the strength and vitality to produce fruit this year as well as to continue growth.

Set good strong plants on well prepared land and set them early on soil that is retentive of moisture or where water can be applied or conserved by mulch.

Cut off the spring blossoms as soon as they appear and remove the summer blossom clusters at each hoeing until about the middle of July.

Everbearers give a greater response in fall fruit production to liberal applications of stable manure broadcast before planting than to any one thing we can mention.

Everbearers are often grown by the hill system, as it is thought the plants produce more fruit if runners are removed. Where this system is used plants may be set closer together. Plants 18 inches apart in rows 2 feet apart are not too close for hill culture.

Yields. Everbearing plants set early on good, moist soil should yield one pint or more per plant during late summer and fall. Much better yields are often obtained. Yields as high as 2 quarts per plant have been recorded.

REMARKS REGARDING REDSTAR

"Some of my berries were mammoth, especially Redstar."
Mr. E. W. Day, Litchfield Co., Conn., Jan. 16, 1945

"My Redstar plants that fruited last year were fine."
Mr. Richard Satterthwaite, Burlington Co., N. J., Jan. 24, 1945

"The late Redstar blooms escaped the frost and bore more than any of my other varieties."
Mr. Irvin A. Markley, Montgomery Co., Pa., Sept. 1, 1945

"Our Redstar berries were the most vigorous of any and produced well with excellent quality. I think this is the coming late berry."
Mr. L. B. Resseguie, Frederick Co., Va., Jan. 29, 1945

(Caution—Late varieties are more likely to run into dry weather at fruiting time than early ones. If irrigation is not available be sure to select rich, moist soil for your Redstar.)

Mastodon—most dependable everbearer.

MASTODON

Most popular of all the everbearers. It does well in all the middle and northern states and as far south as North Carolina and Tennessee.

More people in more states grow Mastodon (and like it) than any other Everbearer. Some of the others may be much better or much poorer under varying conditions but Mastodon almost never lets you down completely. It makes a strong rugged plant growth which can stand some abuse and still make a fair showing. Like Premier and Catskill of the standard sorts, Mastodon is the one everbearer that can be most confidently depended upon. In this section, Gem usually outyields Mastodon with the fall crop but in summer and fall of 1946 Mastodon was the most fruitful everbearer we had.

Furthermore, it is a fine midseason berry for the spring season entirely apart from its everbearing crop. This makes Mastodon a *safe* variety to set. The berries from either crop are large, bright red and of good quality. Firm enough for nearby markets. "The Mastodon plants I got from you have done very well. In fact the berries were as good as any commercial berries I ever tasted." So says Mr. I. M. House of Cook Co., Ill. You will like them, too. Price list, page 31.

GEM

Year in and year out Gem has given us the best crop of any everbearer—although in fall 1946 Mastadon was better. We like Gem because the berries are pretty and bright and smooth and of uniform shape, probably the nicest looking berries of any of the everbearers except Green Mountain. Good quality too, and firmer than Mastadon.

Gem makes a smaller plant and is not as vigorous a grower as Mastodon and will not stand as much abuse. The spring crop is not usually of great value. *Nevertheless,* Gem is our choice of the everbearers because of its *Fall Fruitfullness.* If we are going to set everbearers we want late summer and fall berries. Gem usually bears them *then.* If it's just spring crop berries we want, we would not plant *any everbearers,* but Fairfax or some of the other fine spring kinds.

"Was well pleased with the Gem plants I bought of you two years ago. The first summer was hot and dry so the plants couldn't do so much, but I got two real good crops off them last spring and summer. The quality was wonderful." So reported Alfred E. Eichler of Montgomery Co., Maryland. Way up in Minnesota the March 1946 issue of Minnesota Fruit Grower told of a variety survey which showed Gem by far the most popular everbearer in that state.

If you get good plants early, and set them in good garden soil, Gem will prove to be really a jewel. Price list, page 31.

STREAMLINER

A new Everbearer that is receiving the usual amount of "bally-hoo", the same as Champion, Mastodon, Gem, Evermore, and others have received in their early days. Except for a small test plot 3 years ago from which we discarded it as unsatisfactory, we have fruited Streamliner only once in 1946. With us in the larger trial it has proved to be just another good everbearer. Moderately vigorous, this year more productive than Gemzata and Evermore, less productive than Gem and Mastodon. Berries large, good quality but rather soft. It looks now as if plant catalogues are going to "lay it on" even thicker for Streamliner than they did for Evermore and that is going some! A variety must be "something special" in its best environment to rate one-half the good things said about Streamliner. Price list, page 31.

GREEN MOUNTAIN A native of Vermont which thrives best in rather cold climates and on fairly heavy soils, but there are excellent reports from most of the northern and middle states and as far south as North Carolina. Mr. L. L. Berry, a veteran berry grower of Brown Co., Ind., writes, "The Green Mountain has been a success with me, better than Gem." The best crop of any everbearer that any of the Allens has ever seen in all their years with strawberries was on Green Mountain plants in Vermont. If you are an everbearing "fan" you should not leave Green Mountain, without a trial.

Plant growth is dark, healthy, vigorous, usually making moderate number of plants but large strong ones. Moderately productive and in the right spots very productive. Berries are rather long and either blunt or pointed, prominent golden yellow seeds, bright red tough skin, the shiniest of any everbearer, mild sweet flavor, beautiful appearance and firm enough to ship.

As spring croppers Green Mountain and Mastodon surpass all other everbearers. Mastodon in midseason, Green Mountain very late. Given rich moist soil which any very late variety must have, Green Mountain comes close to equalling the wonderful crops of our choicest spring varieties. Our Green Mountain plants this year look like they can do just that for you. Price list, page 31.

EVERMORE *(Minnesota 1166)*—This variety like Green Mountain seems to be best adapted to cold climate and medium heavy soils. Developed in Minnesota and tested for years before it was named, Evermore has made a fine record from Minnesota to Maine. From as far south as Sussex Co., N. J., Miss Caroline Porter writes, "Order enclosed for Evermore plants. If you have no Evermore left do not send any. I have grown them before and like them better than any other everbearers I have tried."

Evermore foliage is very dark green with health and vigor written all over it. In vigor of plant growth and production of new plants, Evermore leads all the everbearers.

With us Evermore berries are fairly dark and inclined to color unevenly, the ground part being still white after the exposed part of the berry is quite ripe. Quality rather poor and berries soft, as grown in eastern Maryland. Productiveness on the average about the same as Gemzata. As with that variety, however, we recommend Evermore for trial to determine its local adaptation. There are enough reliable reports about Evermore from northern states to establish its excellence as a vigorous, productive, high quality everbearer. It may be the one best bet for your everbearing garden. Our Evermore plants always show "Class." Price list, page 31.

CHAMPION *(Progressive)*. This was the first good everbearer. It is the sweetest of all. The plants are very productive, although the berries are medium to small. Champion is a moderately strong grower making more plants but smaller ones than Mastodon. Champion has done well in most states and is one of the best in the south. Sweetness and productiveness are the strong points of Champion. We have the best stock of this variety that we have had for 10 years. Price list, page 31.

GEMZATA A rather new everbearer from northern Indiana. Said to be a cross of Gem X Wayzata. Gemzata is a vigorous grower, making larger and fewer plants than Gem, more and smaller plants than Wayzata. Plant growth is very satisfactory, either for hill culture or spaced row. As a spring cropper Gemzata is fairly good, probably next to Mastodon and Green Mountain. As a summer and fall cropper Gemzata has been with us less productive than Gem but berries are larger. Quality and firmness about the same. The larger berries are somewhat ridged but like Gem have light color and bright shiny skin which makes them both so attractive. If interested in everbearers by all means try a few Gemzata for local adaptation. Some enthusiasts have described Gemzata as "the perfect berry in all respects." Good big robust plants are in our fields for you. Price list, page 31.

EVERBEARING COLLECTIONS

We have found

MASTODON — GEM — GREEN MOUNTAIN

to be the best of the everbearers under most conditions.

We offer

COLLECTION X

75 plants— 25 of each variety (3 lbs.).....$ 5.00

COLLECTION Y

150 plants— 50 of each variety (6 lbs.)..... 8.50

COLLECTION Z

300 plants—100 of each variety (12 lbs.)..... 13.80

Add postage figured from weight given and postage table on page 30. If requested we will substitute Gemzata, Evermore, or Champion for any of the above at the same Collection price.

COMMONSENSE METHODS FOR GROWING GOOD STRAWBERRY CROPS

Strawberries are grown successfully in every State in the Country. They are relatively easy to grow. Beginners can produce fine crops by following common sense methods.

WHEN DO THEY BEAR? Standard varieties set in March, April or early May 1945 will bear their best crop in May or June 1946. Everbearing varieties set in early spring produce berries in late summer and fall of the same year. Fall setting is not a good practice in most cases.

WHAT KIND OF SOIL AND LOCATION ARE BEST? Any soil that makes good yields of garden or field crops will produce strawberries in abundance, whether that soil is a light sandy loam or a heavy clay. Here are some pointers. 1—In rolling country a sloping field gives better air drainage and less injurious frosts. 2—Run the berry rows across a steeply sloping field rather than up and down to help prevent erosion. 3—Follow a hoed crop to make less weeds and grass to contend with in the strawberries. 4—Avoid sod land that may harbor grub worms which cut or injure your plants. 5—Change the place of the strawberry bed every few years. It will help keep up the vigor and growth and reduce the danger of a build up of disease and insect trouble. 6—A rank growth of weeds and grass on a vacant lot, garden plot or unused field indicates soil fertile enough to grow good crops of strawberries. 7—Most important of all, select land that holds moisture well because (a) it is naturally springy (b) it has a high water table (c) irrigation is available or (d) because lots of organic matter in the form of animal manures or green crops has been incorporated in the soil.

HOW SHOULD I PREPARE THE LAND? In late winter or very early spring the land should be plowed or (in small plots) spaded to a depth of 6 or 8 inches. Then with harrow or rake it should be leveled off to form a smooth friable planting bed.

Here are some things which are not necessary—but which are very helpful in getting bigger, better crops of berries:

1. Plowing under in late summer a heavy growth of green crops such as peas, beans, clover, sowed corn, weeds, grass, etc. All these rot quickly and are much more valuable if plowed under while still green.

2. Early fall sowing of rye or wheat to give a heavy sod to be plowed under in late winter or very early spring. This will be easier to handle if disced up thoroughly before plowing.

3. Applications of horse, cow, hog or sheep manure at the rate of 5 to 20 tons per acre. This is the best of all preparation for a fine crop of berries. Results are almost equally good if one of these applications has been made for the previous crop. Poultry manure is better when applied to the previous crop but is helpful to current crop if full of litter and only three to four tons per acre are used. Excessive applications of poultry manure may cause some burning especially in dry seasons.

For small areas a good guide in the application of horse, cow, sheep or hog manure is to figure 1 to 2 bushels for every 100 square feet.

SHOULD CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS BE USED? On very fertile garden soils none is needed. On most good soils fertilizers will not prove beneficial if plenty of stable manure of any kind has been applied. On some soils chemical fertilizers will be very helpful. 600 pounds per acre of any fertilizer containing 3 to 6% of organic nitrogen and 5 to 10% of phosphorus may be used. This may be stirred into the soil down the row before the plants are set or applied as a side dressing in one or more applications after growth starts. Inorganic nitrogen like nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia should not be used in these

WHEN SHOULD PLANTS BE SET?

EARLY! EARLY! EARLY!

The most important single thing in growing strawberries successfully is to set the plants EARLY. With no other crop that you grow is early spring setting so ALL IMPORTANT.

In the Southern States this means February, March and early April. In the Middle States, March and April. In the Northern States April or the first half of May in late seasons and in states far North. In all states it means just as early as the weather permits you to get the ground ready and the plants set.

A good stand and growth are easy if plants are set early so they can become established while the soil is still cool and moist. With late setting good results are very unlikely unless soil and moisture conditions are entirely favorable.

applications as they will injure either roots or leaves if they come in direct contact. Organic nitrogen materials like tankage, fish, dissolved bone, cotton seed meal, dried blood, etc., are safe to use. Any form of phosphorous is O. K.

Whatever the soil preparation and earlier treatment it is well to examine the plant beds in late August or early September. If the growth is satisfactory and the leaves have a rich dark green appearance, no further fertilizer treatment is necessary. If growth is not satisfactory at that time apply as a top dressing directly on the plant beds about 600 pounds per acre of 6-8-2 or any fertilizer mixture your dealer has containing 4 to 6% of nitrogen, 6 to 10% of phosphorus and 2 to 5% of potash. Apply only when foliage is thoroughly dry and brush loose material off the leaves at once. This is important to prevent injury.

An application of 600 pounds per acre means about 1 pound for each 20 feet of row.

WHAT ABOUT LIME? If other crops, weeds or grass have made a good growth on the land you have selected for strawberries, it does **not** need lime. However, if you want to have your soil tested for acidity a pH range of 5.7 to 6 is best, 5 to 7 is satisfactory.

WHAT CARE DO PLANTS NEED? They should be set promptly on arrival if possible. Dip the roots in water and keep them protected when taken to the garden or field for setting. A **hot** day is bad for setting strawberry plants. A hot **windy** day is terrible. A cool cloudy day is fine. Sometimes plants must be kept a while because the ground is not ready or for some other reason. Small lots of plants can be kept in excellent condition for many days in the family refrigerator if there is room. Burying the crate or package for a while in a snowbank is O. K.

The **very best** way to hold plants is in cold storage at 32 Degrees F. If such storage is not available, open the bundles and spread the plants in thin layers along a V-shaped trench about four or five inches deep. Cover the roots with two or three inches of soil, leaving the buds exposed. Wet the soil and plants thoroughly. A light covering may be necessary.

Incidentally, there is one way to play safe. If you have cold storage available order your plants shipped in March while they are still thoroughly dormant. Even moderate delays in transit won't hurt them at that time and they will keep perfectly in cold storage at 32 degrees F. until planting conditions are just right. If plants are dug after they have made lots of foliage and possibly blossoms, they should not be held more than a few days even in storage.

U. S. Government and New York State experiments have shown that anyone who cannot normally set plants by April 15th, could confidently expect much better results with stored dormant plants than with freshly dug ones.

PLANTS FOR VARIOUS PLANTING DISTANCE

Rows	In the row	Total per acre
3 ft. apart	18 inches	9,680 plants
3 ft. "	24 "	7,260 "
3½ ft. "	18 "	8,297 "
3½ ft. "	24 "	6,223 "
4 ft. "	18 "	7,260 "
4 ft. "	24 "	5,445 "
3 ft. 8 in. "	20 "	7,128 "

WHAT IS THE BEST METHOD OF SETTING PLANTS? Any method is good which leaves the roots reasonably straight down in the soil, spread some if possible, with the soil pressed firmly against the roots and the bud just at the surface of the packed down soil. A good garden trowel is the best tool for the work in small plots. Others are a spade, dibble, paddle, a big spoon or in larger fields a horse or tractor drawn transplanter. With plants that have very long roots clipping them off to about 4 or 5 inches in length will make it easier to get a good job of setting. It will not hurt the plants. No matter how long or how short the leaf stems, fruit stems or roots may be at time of setting, the **bud must be just at the surface.** (See picture.)

TOO SHALLOW JUST RIGHT TOO DEEP

HOW FAR APART SHOULD PLANTS BE SET? In general, we recommend setting plants 18 to 20 inches apart in rows 3½ to 4 feet apart. This requires about 7,000 plants per acre. (See table.) Somewhat closer planting is satisfactory in small gardens where space is limited, for the hill system as with everbearers, or for late setting where a good stand is uncertain.

For the small garden order 7 plants for each 10 feet of row you want to set or figure 1 plant for each 5 square feet. Thus for a plot 10 x 10 ft. you would need about 20 plants.

HOEING, CULTIVATING AND TRAINING. Frequent hoeing and cultivating make larger, stronger fruiting beds and a better crop of berries. The purpose is to keep down weeds and grass and to keep the top soil loose. Loose top soil helps conserve soil moisture and makes it easier for new runners to take root. Shallow cultivation is best—1 to 1½ inches deep with the hoe or slightly deeper with horse cultivator.

There are three other important jobs to be done along with the hoeing work.

(1) **Uncover the buds. At the first or second hoeing any of the plant buds which have become covered with packed or caked dirt must be uncovered. Neglect in this is often the greatest single cause of a poor stand. The outside leaves may remain fresh and green for some time but if the bud is smothered the whole plant will eventually die.**

(2) Cut off the blossoms at each hoeing. The vitality necessary to mature a cluster or two of berries is needed by the newly set plant to make a strong, vigorous plant growth. Blossoms may be left on vigorous plants of Everbearing varieties after July 20.

(3) Most of the training of new runners is done at hoeing time. A well spaced matted row is the best system for getting the largest crops of the best berries. It will not pay to be too fussy about exact spacing distances but it should be kept in mind that 4 to 8 plants per square foot of fruiting bed is plenty. An excess is no better than weeds. Train the first strong, new runners out like spokes from a wheel and root them until a fruiting row 1½ to 2½ feet wide has been formed. When that has been done as many as possible of the later runners should be pulled off or cut off.

IS MULCHING NECESSARY? Mulching is necessary for winter protection in all the Northern States and would be helpful in many fields as far South as Virginia and Kentucky. In addition to giving protection from cold, mulching helps to keep down weeds and grass, to conserve soil moisture and to keep the fruit bright and clean.

The mulch should be applied in the fall after frost and light freezes (25 to 28 degrees F) have occurred but before hard freezing (20 degrees F or lower). It should be removed (at least partly) soon after growth starts in the spring.

Wheat straw and marsh grass are considered the best materials. Rye straw, pine needles, coarse strawy manure and various kinds of hay are satisfactory. Use whatever you have or can buy at a reasonable price.

WILL IRRIGATION PAY? If you have irrigation, it will certainly pay to use it for strawberries, especially just before fruiting time. However, irrigation is not necessary. Most of the fine berry crops in this country are produced on good strawberry soil that holds moisture well because stable manure and green crops have been added, or because of a high water table.

DO STRAWBERRIES NEED SPRAYING? When good varieties are selected and clean healthy plants are used, strawberries do not need spraying as a rule. If insect or disease troubles should appear, our FREE circular on STRAWBERRY INSECTS AND DISEASES may be helpful in identifying the cause and applying the remedy.

Glouchester Co., Va., Jan. 31, 1946. Thank you for an extra copy of your beautiful book on berries. When you say Midland is the largest berry you have ever grown I must sit up and take notice. Last fall I visited my son in Chesterfield Co., Virginia, and he had a splendid strawberry patch. He got the plants from you and asked me to pick out the Midland berry. I soon located them because I had long grown Premier and Fairfax, the other two in his planting. He kept the patch clean of grass and weeds and it was sure worth seeing. For many years I have offered $5.00 for a quart of berries that were larger than I can grow and never have had to pay it yet, but my son is out for the $5.00 this next May. I had to laugh at the Michigan man offering the new Robinson and saying it is the largest berry in his experience. Where has he been all these years? With Fairfax bought of you in 1933 or 34 I have never seen the year I could not fill a quart with twelve berries. Speaking of Fairfax, I am sure that there is no other berry in the U. S. that is even a close competitor. I have not fruited Midland but for size and transcending beauty and large yield and as grown here at "Lansdowne" near the water, it is hard to see how this amazing Fairfax berry can be improved upon. I hope this letter is not too long and if there is anything worth knowing you can pass on to me, I shall be grateful. I just happened to be in the mood to write today and pass on to you my best wishes.

Mr. Fred Harvey

Lancaster Co., Pa., Apr. 16, 1946. The 2000 strawberry plants that we just received from you are the nicest plants I ever saw shipped. Everyone alive and in good condition. They are so nice that my neighbors want some, so I am asking you to send me another thousand so I can share with them.

Mrs. Irvin N. Martin

Merrimack Co., N. H., May 24, 1946. I wish to take this opportunity to thank you for the wonderful strawberry plants you sent me. They were the best I ever had. They have been in over a month and are beauties.

Mr. James H. Johnston

. . . *Don't Overlook* . . .

The "All-Star" and "Big 6" Collections on Pages 4 and 5

ALLEN'S PLANTS PAY

If every buyer of strawberry plants this year could see our plant fields as this is written (October 1946), we believe we would be completely swamped with orders. They look irresistible. Tall vigorous plants, gleaming with health! Leaves so green on dark-foliage varieties that they are almost black! Growth so robust that some individual leaves measure four inches across!

Why are Allen's plants so full of life and vitality?

1. They are grown on some of the strongest, most fertile soil we have ever farmed.
2. They have lacked for nothing in the way of plant food, including plenty of organic matter in the soil to provide the best environment for root as well as top growth.
3. Planting stock has been carefully selected for high vigor, and freedom from insects and diseases.
4. A favorable growing season has enabled good plants, good soil and good treatment to really "do their stuff." Result, a plant stock of superlative value.

These values are zealously guarded--

By Careful Handling to keep the plants true-to-name.

By Expert Packing to help them retain their vitality for your profit.

By Years of Experience (62) to provide the "know-how" all along the line.

By Doing This One Thing Better, no other large nursery firm handles Strawberry plants only.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO USE ALLEN'S PLANTS

Field of Allen's Midland plants. It will pay you to use plants like these.

Highland Co., Ohio, Apr. 19, 1946. It has just been 12 years ago I sent you my first berry order and I have been buying from you ever since as you deal honestly and give extra plants. Your plants are good. They have good roots and that is the main thing in berry plants.
Mr. Henry K. Williams

Litchfield Co., Conn., Apr. 29, 1946. The plants, beautiful specimens, with long husky roots, came in perfect condition; they are doing fine. Your count was very generous. Thanks muchly.
Mr. E. W. Day

D. C., Apr. 1, 1946. My plants arrived in good condition; and such plants; finest plants I ever received from any nursery. They have been in the ground now several weeks and every plant living. I should have over 100% stand for I received 27 plants for every 25c; it gives me confidence in Allen's Collections. Also received over remittance of postage. **Mr. C. E. Laser**

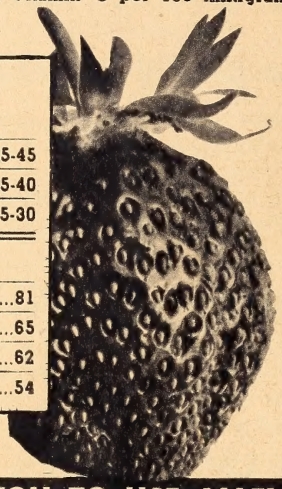
Delaware Co., Ind., May 1, 1946. The first shipment of 1000 Catskill and Chesapeake plants I received a few months ago are all living. I don't think I lost a plant, sure full of life plants. **Mr. F. F. Fullhart**

Vitamins and Varieties

Strawberries are higher in Vitamic C content (tests made at Geneva, New York Experiment Station in 1945) than citrus fruits and tomatoes, which are usually considered the main sources of Vitamin C, the Sunshine Vitamin.

Look! In milligrams of Vitamin C per 100 milligrams of fruit—

Comparative Vitamin Content	
Oranges	35-45
Grapefruit	35-40
Tomatoes	15-30
STRAWBERRIES	
Catskill	81
Sparkle	65
Fairfax	62
Premier	54



Varieties for Freezing

In home freezing units or rented locker, strawberries make one of the most popular of all products for freezing. Strawberry varieties very satisfactory for freezing are Midland, Blakemore, Premier, Fairfax, Chesapeake, Tennessee Shipper, Catskill, Senator Dunlap, Dorsett, and Big Joe. No attempt has been made to list these varieties in order of their excellence as freezing berries although Midland is probably the best of all eastern varieties for this purpose. As a matter of fact, strawberries are so good as "frosted food" that if we didn't have any of the above varieties we would freeze what we had and enjoy them. Tests show that freezing has very little effect on Vitamin content of strawberries.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO USE ALLEN'S PLANTS! THIS SPRING! EARLY!

INSTRUCTIONS TO PURCHASERS

Terms. Cash with order. Remit by Money Order, Bank Draft, or Cash in Registered Letter. No C.O.D. shipments, without part payment.

Packing. No extra charge made for packing at prices quoted on page 31.

Time of Shipment. We ship plants from November 1st to May 1st. See paragraph on page 26 "When should plants be set?"

True to Name. We take every precaution to have all plants true to name and we will refund your money if any prove otherwise, but we will not be responsible for any sum greater than the cost of the plants.

Late Shipments. All plants ordered shipped after May 1st will be packed and shipped in best possible condition but at purchasers' risk.

Our Guarantee. We guarantee all plants ordered shipped before May 1st to reach you in good condition. If they are found to be otherwise, either through a slip on our part or delay or mistreatment in transit, notify us immediately so that we can refill your order. Any claim for poor condition must be made immediately on receipt of plants as we cannot be re ponsible for drought, floods, insects, etc., which may affect the plants after their arrival, as these things are entirely beyond our control.

WHEN TO ORDER—AND HOW TO SHIP

ORDER as soon as you have decided what varieties and how many you want. Write plainly, so that we can get your name and address correctly for prompt acknowledgment of order and delivery of plants. Be sure to fill in your County on the order sheet.

EXPRESS is generally satisfactory and the best way to ship plants if your order is large, or if the distance is great.

PARCEL POST. Generally cheapest and most satisfactory for small shipments and with larger shipments in adjoining and nearby states.

Strawberry plants packed for shipment weigh approximately 4 pounds per 100 plants. Make up your order, calculate the approximate weight and if you do not know your zone from Salisbury, Maryland, use distance given herewith, or ask your postmaster.

With zone rate published here you can easily calculate the amount of postage to send.

BE SURE TO SEND ENOUGH POSTAGE AS ANY EXCESS WILL BE RETURNED.

If sufficient amount to pay parcel post charges is not sent with the order, the plants will be sent by Express collect, or by parcel post C. O. D. for the amount of postage due, as we cannot keep accounts and send bills for small items of postage.

Zone	Miles	1st pound	Each additional pound or fraction
1st	0 to 50	9 cts.	1 ct.
2nd	50 to 150	9 cts.	1 ct.
3rd	150 to 300	10 cts.	2 cts.
4th	300 to 600	11 cts.	3 1/2 cts.
5th	600 to 1000	12 cts.	5 1/3 cts.
6th	1000 to 1400	13 cts.	7 cts.
7th	1400 to 1800	15 cts.	9 cts.
8th	1800 up	16 cts.	11 cts.

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WE HAVE NO AGENTS—If you want to be sure of getting Allen's plants, order direct from this catalog. Many agents buy their plants where they can get them the cheapest, regardless of quality, and sell them for as much, or in man cases more, than the cost of the best. To be sure of getting **ALLEN'S QUALITY PLANTS** at the best price, MAIL your order to us.

Price List for Fall 1946 - - Spring 1947

Page	Description Early Varieties	25 plants	50 plants	100 plants	200 plants	300 plants	400 plants	500 plants	1000 plants
13	BLAKEMORE	$ .75	$1.25	$2.00	$3.50	$ 4.50	$ 5.00	$ 6.25	$10.00
9	DORSETT	1.15	1.90	3.00	5.25	6.75	8.10	9.40	15.00
10	FAIRFAX	1.15	1.90	3.00	5.25	6.75	8.10	9.40	15.00
—	HOWARD 17	1.15	1.90	3.00	5.25	6.75	8.10	9.40	15.00
12	MIDLAND	1.15	1.90	3.00	5.25	6.75	8.10	9.40	15.00
11	MISSIONARY	.75	1.25	2.00	3.50	4.50	5.00	6.25	10.00
8	PREMIER	1.15	1.90	3.00	5.25	6.75	8.10	9.40	15.00
9	SENATOR DUNLAP	.90	1.50	2.40	4.20	5.40	6.50	7.50	12.00
11	SOUTHLAND	1.05	1.75	2.80	4.90	6.30	7.55	8.75	14.00
11	SUWANNEE	1.05	1.75	2.80	4.90	6.30	7.55	8.75	14.00
11	TENNESSEE SHIPPER	1.05	1.75	2.80	4.90	6.30	—	—	—
	Midseason Varieties								
15	ABERDEEN	1.05	1.75	2.80	4.90	6.30	7.55	8.75	14.00
19	BIG JOE	1.15	1.90	3.00	5.25	6.75	8.10	9.40	15.00
14	CATSKILL	1.15	1.90	3.00	5.25	6.75	8.10	9.40	15.00
15	PATHFINDER	1.15	1.90	3.00	5.25	6.75	8.10	9.40	15.00
18	ROBINSON	1.05	1.75	2.80	4.90	6.30	7.55	8.75	14.00
18	SPARKLE	1.15	1.90	3.00	5.25	6.75	8.10	9.40	15.00
19	TEMPLE	1.15	1.90	3.00	5.25	6.75	8.10	9.40	15.00
	Late Varieties								
20	AMBROSIA	1.05	1.75	2.80	4.90	6.30	7.55	8.75	14.00
20	AROMA	.90	1.50	2.40	4.20	5.40	6.50	7.50	12.00
20	CHESAPEAKE	1.20	2.00	3.20	5.60	7.20	8.65	10.00	16.00
21	FAIRPEAKE	1.20	2.00	3.20	5.60	7.20	8.65	10.00	16.00
20	GANDY	.90	1.50	2.40	4.20	5.40	6.50	7.50	12.00
20	LUPTON	.90	1.50	2.40	4.20	5.40	6.50	7.50	12.00
21	MASSEY	.90	1.50	2.40	4.20	5.40	6.50	7.50	12.00
22	REDSTAR	1.20	2.00	3.20	5.60	7.20	8.65	10.00	16.00
20	STARBRIGHT	1.20	2.00	3.20	—	—	—	—	—
18	TENNESSEE BEAUTY	1.05	1.75	2.80	4.90	6.30	—	—	—
	Everbearing Varieties								
25	CHAMPION	1.90	3.15	5.00	8.75	11.25	13.50	15.65	25.00
24	GEM	1.90	3.15	5.00	8.75	11.25	13.50	15.65	25.00
25	GEMZATA	1.90	3.15	5.00	8.75	11.25	13.50	15.65	25.00
25	GREEN MOUNTAIN*	1.90	3.15	5.00	8.75	11.25	13.50	15.65	25.00
24	MASTODON	1.90	3.15	5.00	8.75	11.25	13.50	15.65	25.00
24	STREAMLINER	1.90	3.15	5.00	—	—	—	—	—
25	EVERMORE (Minnesota No. 1166)	1.90	3.15	5.00	8.75	11.25	13.50	15.65	25.00

W. F. ALLEN COMPANY

SALISBURY, MARYLAND

All plants f.o.b. Salisbury, Maryland at prices quoted, express or parcel post charges extra.

On quantities of more than 5,000 plants of one variety write for quantity rate.

*Green Mountain, Tennessee Shipper and Tennessee Beauty plants are bought with the understanding that they are not to be propagated for sale without permission of patent holder.

We have no plants of any variety to sell for shipment in June, July, August, September and October.

CATSKILL
A Wonderful Strawberry
King of the Midseason Kinds

W. F. ALLEN Company

SALISBURY, MD.

FAIRFAX
Supreme in Quality
A MUST Variety for
Good Berry Gardens